

Loew's variety *hirtipes* of *hortulanus* only approaches it in the more abundant bristles on the legs, it being larger than the true *hortulanus* with whiter wings, and more white-haired abdomen.

From *siculus* (Loew, Linnæa i, 344) the female may be at once known by the colour of the thorax, which is black, but the male is not so readily distinguished; Schiner (Fauna Austriaca Diptera, ii., 359) says that it has the base of the abdomen always more or less with a pale pubescence, that the transverse vein is longer than the basal portion of the cubital vein, and that the wing is darker about the costa, but Loew, in the original description says, that the base of the abdomen is only sometimes white haired; *siculus* is also the same size as *hortulanus*, therefore larger than *anglicus*, and is confined to the south of Europe in Sicily and Dalmatia. The male of *marci* may be at once distinguished by its much larger size and different neuration of the wings, which resembles *hortulanus*.

The species is very abundant in the neighbourhood of London, occurring in a garden here (Denmark Hill) by hundreds on leaves of shrubs, principally on currant bushes; the female is, as usual, much more sluggish, and therefore apparently rarer than the male, which, on sunny days, is continually flying and hovering about the bushes. It appears about the third week in April, lasting about a fortnight, almost disappearing before the time for *hortulanus*, which latter comes out about the third week in May; I believe it is common all over the south of England, as it is represented in all collections under *hortulanus*, though in the British Museum there happen to be only females, which may perhaps account for its having been overlooked. There is certainly no species described by Meigen, Macquart, Loew, or Zetterstedt, with which this can be identical, nor can I find a single description of *hortulanus* but what says "*albopilosus*" or its equivalent; I call it *anglicus*, not that I approve of local names, but I think it suits well here in opposition to *siculus*, and even supposing it should eventually be found on the continent, it will show that the species was first noticed in England, and is abundant here.

Denmark Hill, London: *March*, 1869.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA, CONFOUNDED WITH  
OTHERS DESCRIBED BY LINNÆUS AND FABRICIUS.

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The following species are some that I have determined during the preparation of a Catalogue of the *Rhopalocera* of Fabricius: many of the errors committed being due to the fact of some authors having

omitted to examine the figures by Clerck as compared with those of Drury or Cramer, and also the types of the Fabrician species in the Banksian collection.

Genus EUCHLOË, Hübner.

1.—*Euchloë Calceuphena*, Butler.

♂ ♀, *Anthocharis Eupheno*, Hübner, Samml, Eur. Schmett., 1, pl. 84, figs. 421—3 (1805); but not of Linnæus.

♂, Germany (obtained from Herr J. J. Becker); ♀, Gibraltar (obtained 1866 from Mr. Whitely). B. M.

This species differs from *Eupheno*, Linn. (the male of *Belia*, Linn.) in the male having the prothorax reddish, the orange area of the front wings limited by a blackish streak extending nearly to the anal angle; in *Eupheno* the orange is cut off obliquely before it reaches the angle: below, both sexes have the hind-wings yellow, varied with white spots and marbled with greyish olivaceous; *Eupheno* has the hind-wings yellow, not spotted with white, and with three interrupted angulated fulvous streaks crossing the wings at regular distances; Mr. Blackmore, who has taken a good many specimens of the latter species in Tangier, has generously presented four fine males and a female to the collection: this species is figured by Pierret under the name of *Douci*.

2.—*Euchloë Crameri*, Butler.

*Papilio* (D. C.) *Belia*, Cramer, Pap. Exot., 4, pl. 397, figs. A, B (1782); but not of Linnæus.\*

*Alæ suprâ albæ, ad basin cinereæ; anticæ maculâ disco-cellulari, punctis minutis costalibus apiceque obscure cinereis, maculis tribus punctisque ciliaribus albis: posticæ immaculatæ: corpus cinereum, præ-virescens, argenteo-hirtum; antennæ cinereæ, albo-squamosæ, puncto ad apicem clavæ fulvo.*

*Alæ anticæ subtus albæ, maculâ disco-cellulari, pupillâ argentâ, punctisque costalibus nigris; areâ apicali olivaceo-viridi, maculas octo marginales, sub-argenteas, inæquales, limitante: posticæ olivaceo-virides, maculis plurimis inæqualibus argenteis ornatæ: corpus albido-virescens.*

Exp. alar. unc. 1, lin. 10.

S. Europe (obtained from Herr J. J. Becker).

B. M.

Genus PAPILIO, Fabricius.

3.—*Papilio zonaria*, Butler.

*Papilio* (E. A.) *Sinon, partim*, Cramer, Pap. Exot., 4, pl. 317, figs. C, D (1782); but not of Fabricius.

\* The *Ausonia* of Hübner cannot stand for this species, but for Dr. Boisduval's *Simptonia*.—A. G. B.

*Alæ suprâ nigræ, fasciis duabus angustis rectis (quarum mediana latior, apud costam bifurcata), lineolâ intermediâ discoidali necnon altera (cum puncto) sub-apicali, flavido-albidis; maculis octo anticis sub-marginalibus pallidioribus; lunulis sex (sexto duplici) posticis albidis; maculâ elongatâ sub-anali internâ coccineâ: caudâ alarum apice ciliisque analibus albis. Corpus fuscum, lateraliter pallidè fulvo-striatum; antennæ nigræ, puncto apicali albido.*

*Alæ subtus multo pallidiores, brunneæ, maculis fasciisque supernis partim nigro-marginatis albidis; posticæ striâ coccineâ, alam transerrante, sub-interno-basali, ad angulum analem angulatâ: corpus fulvo-albidum.*

Exp. alar. unc. 3, lin. 2.

St. Domingo (obtained 1855; collected by Mr. Tweedie). B. M.

This is the *Sinon* of Doubleday's list, but a comparison of it with the type of the Fabrician species in the Banksian collection shows it to be abundantly distinct; indeed, Mr. Doubleday subsequently became aware of this fact, as is evident from a note in his private copy of Boisduval's *Species General*, "Another sp. see Bank. Cabt." I am indebted for this, and many other interesting notes upon Fabrician butterflies, to Mr. Osbert Salvin, in whose possession Mr. Doubleday's copy of the above work now is, and who kindly lent it to me, to assist me in my Catalogue of the *Rhopalocera* of Fabricius. *Zonaria* is most nearly allied to *Philolaüs*, from which, however, it is abundantly distinct.

#### GENUS PYRRHOPYGA, Hübner.

##### 4.—*Pyrrhopyga Verbena*, Butler.

*Papilio* (*P. U.*) *Phidias*, partim, Linnæus; Clerck, *Icones*, pl. 44, figs. 3, 4 (1764).

♀ *Alæ suprâ fuscæ, æneo-nitentes, posticæ obscuriores ciliis omnibus niveis: corpus fuscum, collo anoque coccineo-hirtis; antennæ nigræ.*

*Alæ subtus fuscæ, anticarum basi posticarumque area interna æneo-nitentibus, ciliis albis: posticæ fascia externo-costali coccinea: corpus æneo-fuscum, capite, punctis lateralibus anoque coccineis.*

Exp. alar. unc. 2, lin. 1.

S. America (from Mr. Milne's collection).

B. M.

This species is closely allied to *Acastus* of Cramer, but differs in its more robust form, in the wings being more brassy in colouring, with scarcely a trace of the blue shot, and in the hind-wings below having a scarlet (not yellow) band upon the outer margin. Mr. Hewitson preferred that I should describe this species. We have a good series of *Acastus*, both sexes, not differing in colour.

## Genus NYCTALEMON, Dalman.

5.—*Nyctalemon zodiaca*, Butler.

♂ ♀ *Alæ* suprâ nigræ, ad basin virescentes, fasciâ mediâ communi latâ, aureo-viridi; anticæ fasciâ alterâ lineolari, sub-apicali, pallidiore, striolisque costalibus ad basin aureo-albidis: posticæ caudâ cæruleo-albâ, ciliis albis; maculâ squamisque sub-marginalibus analibus: corpus virescens, abdomine pallidiore.

*Alæ* subtus pallidè virescentes, fasciis fere velut in *N. Orontariâ*, Hübner (*Orontes*, Linn.), maculis autem posticis sub-apicalibus in marginem sub-rotundatis viridibus: corpus thorace albedo, abdomine aurantiaco, cirrhis maris analibus perlongis, ochreis. Exp. alar. unc. 4, lin. 7.

N. China (obtained 1857, from Mr. Fortune's collection). B. M.

This is the *Orontes* of Mr. Walker's catalogue, but is quite distinct from the *Orontes* of Linnæus and Clerck.

6.—*Nyctalemon Zampa*, Butler.

♂ *Papilio* (*N.*) *Patroclus*, Drury, Ill., 1, pls. 7, 8, fig. 1 (1770); Walker, Lep. Het., 1, p. 8, n. 2 (1854); but not of Linnæus.

♀ *Alæ* multo majores, pallidiores, colore fundi discalis post fasciam mediam magis diffuso, areâque apicali angustiore; subtus, fascia media alba latior, aliter velut in mare.

Exp. alar. unc. 6, lin. 7; ♂ unc. 5, lin. 11.

♂, Silhet (obtained 1845, from the Rev. J. Stainsforth).

♀, —? (from Mr. Children's collection). B. M.

This species is evidently quite distinct from the *Patroclus* of Linnæus (Clerck's *Icones*, pl. 37, fig. 1), which may possibly be the female of *Patroclaria*, Hübner (*Patroclus*, Cramer, Pap. Exot., 2, pl. 109, figs. A, B), this species, however, seems again distinct from its near ally the *Hector* of Walker, which we have from Borneo and the Philippines.

British Museum: March, 1869

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*Aphodius porcus*, a cuckoo parasite on *Geotrupes stercorarius*.—Last autumn, I examined the economy of *Geotrupes stercorarius* in the matter of oviposition, and in doing so met with the unexpected fact that *Aphodius porcus* was parasitic upon it. As such a habit must be regarded as a highly abnormal one in a Lamellicorn beetle, and consequently requires a considerable amount of proof to establish it, I have given my observations somewhat fully, and have added an account of the oviposition of *Geotrupes stercorarius*, both because it is necessary towards understanding the proceedings of *Aphodius porcus*, and because, though supposed to be known by everyone, no one appears to be acquainted with the details of it, nor have I been